BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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May, 19, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

SECRET REBEL HISTORY!

Interesting Statement of the Position of Davis and the Confederate Government.

UNPOPULARITY OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The following letter was written by a gentleman who occupied the position of Private Secretary to one of the most influential members of Jeff. Davis' Cabinet throughout the rebellion.—It comes, therefore, from one well qualified to set forth the actual condition of affairs in the rebel capital during the latter days of the rebellion. It gives an interior view of the movements and sentiments of the rebel government such as it has not been possible to obtain hitherto.

R. D. F.

RICHMOND, Monday, May 15, 1865.

Owing to the mystery of secret sessions and the reticence observed by the journals, much of the real history of this great struggle remains to be written. It is known to the world that Mr. Davis wielded to the last the full powers of the South, and that the Southern Congress granted nearly all his requests for power, insatiable as he seemed to be in this respect But it is not so well known that he was unpopular with the leading statesmen of the South. They thought lightly of his capacity, and deemed him an incubus upon their cause. Some opposed him openly, but the majority, while deploring his errors, did not think it a fit period for opposition. Among the former class were Orr, Toombs, Wigfall, Graham. Among the latter were Messrs. Campbell, Cobb, Hunter and many others. On the other hand, Mr. Davis had a cordial hatred for Congress, and took no pains to conceal it. One of his last proceedings was to send in a special message, which, when analyzed, was found to be nothing less than a carefully prepared bill of indictment, and designed to throw upon the Congress all the odium in the event of failure. This document elicited a severe reply from the Senate, at which body it was supposed to be specially aimed.

No person, perhaps, ever occupied a prominent position who availed himself so little of the wisdom or experience of others as Mr. Davis. He was rudely intolerant of any difference of opinion, and seemed to rejoice in isolation from those who were likely to express an independent judgment. His despotism over his Cabinet was supreme. He admitted that he knew nothing of finance, but upon all other subjects made no pretence of modesty.

When the Southern Congress met in November last, Mr. Davis sent in a message, which was, upon the whole, of a confident tone. He seemed to take no account of the waning resources and spirit of the South, or the diminished numbers of her armies, and still less of the constancy, determination and power of the North. The members of Congress were not disposed to accept as gospel this cheerful manifesto, and accordingly a resolution was offered by Mr. Caperton for a joint committee to look into the condition of public affairs. The necessary effect of this was to compel the administration to look into its own hand, and this motion Mr. Davis regarded and resented as a hostile proceeding. This investigation lasted a month or more, and the resolutions it provoked produced a marked effect upon the temper and spirit of the Southern Congress, which, some weeks after the informal conferences at Fortress Monroe, ripened into action. A movement was organized, of which Senators Hunter of Virginia, Graham of North Carolina, and Orr of South Carolina, were the leading spirits, to induce the President to negotiate for peace, and secure the best terms possible for the South. Judge Campbell, the Assistant Secretary of War, labored earnestly and constantly to this end, and it is understood that Mallory, of the Cabinet, was anxious for the adoption of this policy. It was perfectly obvious to the reflecting men of the Confederacy that to continue the contest for independence was a hopeless pursuit—that when the Spring weather permitted, the immense masses of Grant and Sherman to be precipitated upon them, the Southern armies would be utterly insufficient to resist the shock. To go on was simply to cause a useless effusion of blood, only to be followed in the end by ruin and subjugation. It was believed that while the Southerners had two large armies in the field, possession of their capital and an organized government, they could, with this show of strength, secure liberal terms upon the basis of a restoration of the Union. It was believed that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward would favor a policy of conciliation. In a word, these men held that reconstruction was infinitely preferable to subjugation. Continue the contest, and the upshot would be that no terms whatever could be obtained.

Views of this sort were pressed by Mr. Hunter and others upon Mr. Davis, and for a long while it seemed with some prospect of securing his assent. But the Richmond *Enquirer*, *Sentinel* and *Whig* were furious in their denunciations of any reconstruction.—In a little while Mr. Davis began to be jealous of Hunter, and he, his clique and organs, spared no pains to break him down. Feeling that his effort to save his State from fresh calamity was unavailing, Mr. Hunter, at the close of the session, retired to his home in Essex County. The breach between him and President Davis was complete and final. The majority of both houses of the Confederate Congress were ready for peace negotiations, but nothing could be done without the co-operation of the Executive.—The ultra war men and presses denounced all who thought there was danger ahead as "croakers" and "whipped men." The masses of the people knew little of the actual situation, and were ready and anxious to fight as long as there was a reasonable prospect of success. There can be no doubt, however, that they were greatly exhausted and wearied of the war, and if their rulers had sought an honorable pacification they would have sustained them.

One of the men whose hatred to Davis was most intense and bitter was Wigfall, of Texas. He declared that success with Jefferson Davis at the helm was impossible—that his incapacity and obstinacy would ruin any cause in the world, and he favored a counter revolution to depose him. He proposed publicly to coerce Davis and Stephens to resign, and it is probable that the President's jealousy of Hunter, who would thus have succeeded, excited by this project, had no small share in defeating the scheme of the latter to open negotiations for peace.

If Mr. Davis were to succeed in making his way to Europe he would then pass into history as an incompetent man who had brought ruin on the cause he aspired to lead. Hardly any of the public men of the South have any liking for him, and every one would then have his story to tell of blunders and mismanagement. As it is, however, Mr. Davis is a hunted fugitive, fleeing for life, with a price set on his head. The Southerners all feel that the North desires to punish him because he was their chosen leader and representative, and as such they desire his escape. At this moment Mr. Davis rallies around him the sympathies of every Southern man or woman, and nowhere more than in this city, where thousands have been beggared by the incendiary proceedings which attended his departure. The Southerners say that there is no more reason why Mr. Davis should be punished than themselves for rebellion. They put him in his position, and kept him, and approved his opposition to the national authority.

Again, while all Southerners look with horror and detestation upon the crime by which Mr. Lincoln lost his life, they all repudiate the idea that their government had aught to do with it. Even those among them most bitter upon Mr. Davis affirm that he would never for one moment have countenanced so infamous a resort as assassination. It is not believed that Mr. Davis cherished any special personal hostility for the late President or for the members of his Cabinet. His hatreds were for the leaders of the South, those whom he feared might outstrip him in popularity or who ventured to question his infallibility. He hated Joe Johnston and Beauregard. He was jealous of Hunter and Lee; but those in the South who most appreciated and suffered by his resentments would be among the first to acquit him of an imputation of a thirst for blood. Like Mr. Lincoln, it was almost impossible to obtain his consent to an execution, and thus the discipline of the Southern armies were lost, never afterward to be regained.

At one time throughout the South there was a clamor for retaliation for alleged outrages by the Union armies. Mr. Davis, Gen. Lee, Mr. Hunter and others steadily resisted this demand, and no light share of blame fell in consequence upon the Confederate Government. Even Gen. Lee, the idol of the South during this war, did not escape censure. It is well known in Richmond that Dahlgren's command would have been expected a year ago but for the interposition of Mr. Davis and Gen. Lee.

It is well that these facts should be known in forming an estimate of one whose character all are now discussing. The same Southern gentlemen who repudiate as absurd the idea that Mr. Davis could have stooped to so infamous a crime as that of procuring the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, will tell you that he was obstinate, narrow, self-willed, domineering and selfish, a man whose faults of temper and intellect would have ruined a far stronger cause than that of the South. As they speak from this point of view their testimony is entitled to the more weight. It is a verdict of acquittal from a hostile jury.

The amount of specie taken hence by the Confederate Government has been greatly overrated. It did not much exceed half a million of dollars; but a large proportion—say half—was in silver, and hence the bulk would give the idea of a greater value. The Richmond banks took away their specie, and this amount may have reached several millions of dollars. It is an error to suppose that Mr. Davis took away this or any amount of specie with the idea of providing for himself in Europe. The balances of the Confederate Government in foreign countries, constantly kept up to procure supplies, &c., are subject to the checks of Mr. Davis and his Cabinet, and are ample to meet their wants if they get abroad. Besides, it is well known that when Mr. Davis left here he, of all men in the world, had the least idea that the Confederacy was about to tumble. The coin was to provide funds for a war in America—to buy food and munitions of war. He thought, in his folly, he could give up the capital and the great State of Virginia, and with the Cotton States, keep up the contest until the North should be wearied out. At the begining of the war, the seven Cotton States thought that by their staple they could coerce Christendom, the North included; and of this folly of standing alone their leaders had not been entirely cured. Mr. Davis halted at Danville, with the intention of locating his government there. He stayed just one week. On hearing of Lee's capitulation, and that there was no organized body of troops between him and Grant, he set out for Charlotte, N. C., intending to fix his capital there. Even after Lee's capitulation, he seemed utterly unable to grasp the situation. He still thought himself able to make war or peace, as he pleased; and it is reported that he even hesitated at accepting the terms granted by Sherman, and subsequently set aside by President Johnson. After spending three or four days at Greensboro, he left for Charlotte, where he proceeded to locate his capital, open up government offices, confer promotions, appoint Generals, &c. Nothing could exceed his infatuation. His wasted time which, for his escape, was invaluable, in keeping up the forms of a government which had no existence. The train of government and bank specie had already started for the South. Of his own safety Mr. Davis seemed to take little thought. He fancied himself at the head of a powerful people, able to marshal armies and offer battle at the North. He did not realize that his fortunes were desperate.

In the midst of all the delusion came the intelligence that the negotiations were at end; and then Mr. Davis and his Cabinet set out for Georgia.—Their subsequent movements and rate of progress are probably not known in Richmond. Upon the great mass of the Southerners, the crash of their Confederacy has fallen as suddenly and unexpectedly as an avalanche. They were confident the struggle would last another year, and many hoped for final success. It is hard to realize the infatuation of the Confederate Administration. Confederate paper was not worth two cents to the dollar, and was kept up to this figure solely by the sale of Government specie—which Mr. Trenholm put in the market at sixty for one. The Confederate armies had wasted away by losses and straggling. Joe Johnston had some 25,000 men, Lee 35,000, and in all there were not as many as 100,000 men in arms east of the Mississippi River. Kirby Smith and Magruder might, perhaps, have together 25,000 men in all.—These troops were tolerably clothed, but the equipment of the army was inferior. The horses of the cavalry and artillery were inferior and the former were so greatly reduced in number they were utterly insufficient to protect the Confederate communications. How Mr. Davis could shut his eyes to all this, is perfectly marvelous; but he did, and when people spoke to him of negotiation, he doubted and arraigned their patriotism. Gen. Lee had, beyond all, the most gloomy forebodings. As early as the 9th of March, he wrote a letter to Mr. Davis, stating that he could neither hold his lines nor withdraw his army with the small number of troops at his command. And yet it is said that in a speech at Charlotte, Mr. Davis spoke of his inability to understand why a force of 12,000 men should surrender. Judge Campbell constantly pressed upon the attention of the government the fact that the war could not be carried on, in the vain hope that, unable to dispute the statement, they would draw the necessary inference and consent to negotiations upon the basis of reconstruction. But he counted without his host.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1865 NO. 166

VIRGINIA.

Reorganization of the State Government.

STATE ELECTIONS.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR PIERPONT.

The People Moving—Public Meeting in Loudon.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
ALEXANDRIA, May 9th, 1865.

To the Voters of the First, Second and Seventh Congressional Districts of Virginia:

The House of Representatives of the last Congress of the United States decided not to admit to a seat in Congress a member from any State declared to be in insurrection, unless a majority of the District he proposed to represent had an opportunity to vote at his election. It is not probable this Congress will relax that rule. A majority of the First, Second and Seventh Congressional Districts of this State are in a disorganized condition, not having been yet organized under the Restored Government of Virginia by the election of county officers. I knew of no loyal mode by which the election of members of Congress and members of the General Assembly could be certified in unorganized counties, because there were no proper officers who could give legal certificates of their election. I submitted the subject to the Attorney General of the Commonwealth for his opinion; he has furnished me the following:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALEXANDRIA, VA., May 1st, 1865.

To His Excellency F. H. Pierpont, Governor of Virginia:

SIR—Your note of the 28th inst., asking for my opinion in relation to elections for members of Congress, State Senators and members of the General Assembly in counties unorganized in the State, under the Restored Government of Virginia, has been received.

I am of opinion that no election can be held for the officers named in your note except in counties organized under the Restored Government, for want of proper officers to hold them. By act of the General Assembly, passed January 31st, 1862, it is enacted—"That in all cases of election for election districts, or Senatorial or Congressional Districts, the Commissioners superintending the election at the Court House of the several counties or corporations forming such districts shall, within three days after such election is concluded, deliver a certified statement of the result of the election in said county (to be ascertained in a manner now prescribed by law) to the Clerk of the County Court of such county, whose duty it shall be as soon as he may be able to record such result in a book for that purpose to be kept in his office, and transmit a certified copy of such result, (which shall be written in words and not in figures) to the Clerk of the County Court of the county first named in the law describing such district," &c.

These and other requirements, for want of proper officers, cannot be complied with in counties unorganized.

In the Constitution, page 26, section 1, passed by the Convention which assembled at Alexandria on the 13th day of February, 1864, in an ordinance for the establishment of the restored government, it is provided that "for the reorganization of each county in this Commonwealth not now organized, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation declaring all the offices therein vacant, civil and military, accompanied by a writ of election, directed to one or more commissioners, not exceeding three. All or any of said commissioners may act, and they shall have power to do all and everything that the sheriff and county court have now to do, in holding an election for county offices, according to law now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted."

It is here distinctly stated that said commissioners have all the power that the sheriff and county court now have in holding an election for county officers, leaving the unavoidable inference that they shall have no powers beyond those expressly named, according to a well known maxim, that "the expression of the one proposition is the exclusion of the other." Therefore, although these commissioners have full powers to conduct an election for county offices, yet no provision is made for the election of members of Congress in counties without organization.

Very respectfully,
THOS. R. BOWDEN,
Attorney General of Virginia.

The fourth Thursday in May inst., is the day fixed by law for holding the elections for members of Congress and of the General Assembly of Virginia. The unorganized counties in the three Congressional Districts above named cannot be organized by the election of officers under the Restored Government of Virginia who can hold and certify elections for the above named places according to law, before the fourth Thursday in May. If no election is held to fill them at the time fixed by law, they will be vacant, it is then competent, by the laws of Virginia, for the Executive to order special elections to fill the vacancies. With a view of giving the qualified voters of each District and County an opportunity to vote for their choice of representatives, in the Congress and General Assembly, I respectfully advise that no poll be opened for members of Congress in the counties already organized, nor for members of the General Assembly in counties unorganized; with the assurance, that as soon as the county officers in the unorganized portion of the State are elected and order restored, so that a fair election can be held, a special election will be ordered for all the places above designated. If elections are held for members of Congress in the above named Districts where more than a majority of the Districts have no opportunity to vote on account of the want of proper officers to conduct the election, when the District shall be organized with proper county officers to hold an election, a special election will be ordered, without respect to any partial election that may be held on the fourth Thursday in May. This request to suspend the Congressional election, &c., on the fourth Thursday in May, has no reference to the election of members of the General Assembly in counties and Districts which are now organized. In the other Districts of the State where none of the counties are organized, there will be no election of members of Congress or of the General Assembly of the State until county organizations are completed under the Restored Government of Virginia.

F. H. PIERPONT,
Governor of Virginia.

A meeting of the loyal citizens of Loudoun county, Virginia, was held on the 5th instant at Waterford, for the purpose of organizing the county. Mr. S. B. T. Caldwell presided. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the Union sentiment of the people of the county, favoring the extinction of slavery by State action, declaring the ordinance of secession not binding, having been passed under military duress; favoring the restoration of civil authority in the State, and that in selecting candidates for offices the preference should be given to those who have always been loyal to the Government of the United States. In relation to the returning Rebels the following was adopted:

Resolved, That with no desire to avenge the injuries we may have suffered; and with an earnest wish to heal the wounds inflicted on our beloved State by the late unparalleled war, we desire that such a course may be pursued by our State and national authorities as shall insure peace and tranquility to all, with as little suffering to any as is consistent with a due regard to the principles of justice, and the future peace and welfare of our common country.

The meeting adjourned, after recommending the call of a convention to meet at Hamilton on the 15th inst. to nominate candidates for county officers.

The Alexandria *Journal* gives the following account of another meeting in the same county:

The loyal people of Loudoun county had a re-union after months and years of separation, at Lovettsville, on Thursday last. Thousands of those who had been driven from the county met at that point on that day, many others who had remained at their homes during all the trying hours of the past four years, and enjoyed a re-union such as is seldom witnessed in this world. A flag staff, 111 feet in height, was raised, after which a beautiful flag—the old Stars and Stripes—was drawn up and thrown to the breeze amidst the greatest enthusiasm. The scene is described to us as one of the deepest manifestation of feeling. The old flag had been absent so long that when it re-appeared without hindrance from any one there was hardly a dry eye in that whole vast crowd. Both men and women wept like children, and each additional cheer seemed to grow in volume, until the hills and valleys re-echoed the glad sound of rejoicing.

After the enthusiam had somewhat subsided, Dr. J. J. Henshaw, the recent Treasurer of State, ascended the platform, and announced the programme for the occasion. He also made a few remarks pertinent to the occasion, and was followed by Samuel M. Janney, Charles P. Janney, and W. F. Mercier, Senator from Loudoun. At the conclusion of Mr. Mercier's address the crowd repaired to an adjoining enclosure, where a splendid collation was prepared for all.—After partaking of this sumptuous repast, the crowd was again conducted to the stand, where stirring addresses were delivered by Sergeant Haley, of Md., Lieut. Cox, James M. Downey, recent Speaker of the House, and Thomas Brown, Esq., of Loudoun county. The crowd then dispersed, each delegation wending its way homeward with banners waving in the breeze and with shouts for the Union which made the welkin ring.

A brass band from Harper's Ferry was in attendance which favored those present with some splendid music—principally patriotic airs. Altogether the occasion was one which will long be remembered among the loyal and long oppressed people of Loudoun county.

There are six hundred miles of streets in the City of Brooklyn, as ascertained by actual surveys by direction of the Common Council Committee on renaming and renumbering the streets.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH.

The people have been led to believe that the war which is just closing would forever put the detested "negro question" at rest, as an element of political discussion. But no sooner is the first glimmer of peace discerned, than the politicians begin to dig up this apparently irrepressible question, with a hope of making it once more a subject of contention in the realm of politics. Slavery has been sunk so deep by the war that the most persistent partisan will hardly attempt to make political capital out of the institution; but the negroes remain and the settlement of their *status* under the new order of things is already exercising the minds of party leaders. "Negro suffrage" is the successor of "negro slavery" as a subject for political division. The radicals claim that every negro, from saddle color to ebony, shall be entitled to the same rights, with respect to voting that white citizens enjoy. They insist, also, that this right shall be granted them in settling the questions of "reconstruction," and that it shall be protected by the military power.

On the other hand the "conservatives" contend that unrestricted negro franchise would be productive of great social evils and that it would be highly pernicious to the interests of the south. Now the truth is, that neither party takes the right view of the question. We hold to the old Democratic doctrine that the States have the right "to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." The constitutions of the several Southern States are valid at the present time, just as they were before the war. They have not been abrogated by the act of secession, nor have they been repealed or changed in a legal way. According to these instruments, negroes have not the right to vote, but the people of each State have the power to amend the Constitution thereof, and if they desire to grant the elective franchise to negroes, no power can lawfully prevent them. So far as this question is concerned, the Southern States to-day stand precisely where the Northern States at one time stood. Negro suffrage was not formerly allowed in New York, but the people of this State decided, under certain restrictions, to give negroes the right to vote. The people of Ohio decided to let negroes vote who were half white. The people of Illinois, until very recently, did not allow a negro to come into the State at all without first giving bonds for his good behavior, which of course amounted to prohibition. We cite these cases as instances showing that the people of a State have the power to determine whether negroes shall vote or not, and what the qualification shall be. A State is supreme, with regard to the regulations of its own government, so long as there is no conflict with the Federal Constitution, and the people have a perfect right to permit or refuse negro suffrage, to make a distinction of shade, allowing only the saddle colors to vote, to make a property qualification, or make any other regulations of that character that they deem advisable. Therefore, it is a waste of time for politicians to trouble themselves about what should or should not be done about the question of "negro suffrage" in the South. The people will settle these matters in their own way, just as the people of the Northern States do, and it is for them to say whether negroes shall or shall not vote.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The North Carolina Times,

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

News, Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Science and Literature,

VESTAL & JOY, Editors and Proprietors:

PUBLISHED AT NEWBERN, N. C.

:oo:

THE NORTH CAROLINA TIMES

WILL FURNISH

THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS,

AT THE EARLIEST MOMENT.

It will maintain the Union, oppose Secession, and strive, by argument and persuasion, to encourage that spirit of

LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT

upon which the future Peace and Prosperity of the People must forever depend.

It is hoped that the interest and variety of its contents—its regard for the Business interests of the community—its Financial and Market Reports—and its advocacy of all just and humane enterprises, will commend it to

The Patronage of all Classes of People

—AND MAKE IT—

A WELCOME VISITOR

TO THE

Family Circle, the Counting-Room and the Workshop.

:oo:

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THE NORTH CAROLINA TIMES, issued every MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) and is furnished to Subscribers (by Mail or Carrier,) at

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Particular attention is paid to the prompt and early delivery of the paper to its Patrons in the City, and to the regularity of its transmission to those abroad.

:oo:

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CARS LEAVE NEWBERNE FOR RALEIGH AT 11.30 A. M.
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Leave Goldsboro' for Wilmington at 3.10 P. M.
Leave Wilmington for Goldsboro' at 4.30 A. M.

J. B. VAN DYNE,
Superintendent.

May 24-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1865.

See Fourth Page for Latest News.

Davis.

There is no longer any room to doubt the arrest of Jefferson Davis, and scarcely any doubt, we regret to say, of his complicity with the plot to assassinate President Lincoln. As stated in our last issue, he was taken aboard a government transport at Savannah, and proceeded to Washington via Fortress Monroe, convoyed by a government armed vessel, and was to arrive at the national capital on Wednesday last.

And this man, who has been engaged for four years in a bloody war for the professed purpose of giving this people liberty, now goes to Washington to be tried for high treason and for murder: the blackest and most damnable crimes known in the calendar of crime. The majority of the Southern people never thought that Davis was a pure statesman, a patriot, or a christian gentleman; and the last eventful acts of his career as the head of the accursed rebellion prove him to be much worse than his most bitter political opponents ever suspected him of being. This arch-fiend, who called us to humiliation and prayer about once in every six weeks, it is now confidently believed plotted and conspired for the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Great God! and is this the leader for whom Southern preachers and Southern mothers have offered up their prayers! Not only guilty of treason in conspiring and striving to overthrow and destroy a government that had never oppressed him, and one that had heaped honors and riches upon him, but to crown his infamy and make his name despised through coming generations, he plots and arranges for the assassination of the chief head of that government.

We have insisted, all along, that it was the purpose of Davis and the leaders of the rebellion, should they succeed, to establish a despotism over the people of the South—a form of government that should establish privileged classes, erect an odious and an abominable aristocracy, and reduce the poor masses to beggary and slavery—and his recent acts and declarations more than prove all that we have ever charged or conjectured. He has never shown, from the first, any confidence in or respect for the people: his whole course, all his acts and his every effort has been to deprive the people over whom he has been placed of all the rights of citizenship they once enjoyed, and to centre all power in the Executive. Truculent and obedient as his Congress was, it would not go far enough for Davis; and so exasperated did he become before the close of the last Congress, that he issued an inflammatory appeal, in which he confessed that *his* cause was in imminent peril, *and that without more power he might fail.* He had the sword, he had the purse (trash), he held the personal liberty of every man in the Confederacy in his hand; he had the power and exercised it to impress, tax, and rob the people of their substance; he even went into the banks and robbed them of the gold in their vaults, and under the plea of *patriotism* managed to secure the jewels and plate of confiding women; and after all this, this monster in human shape, this cold, unfeeling, selfish creature, appealed to his Congress for more *power!* He had no confidence in the people, no confidence in their reputation, and no confidence in anybody but the Jew Benjamin and the other harpies and jackalls that immediately surrounded him.

And now that this wretched pretender has failed; now that he is flying from those he has beggared and ruined, he impudently proclaims that the people of the South are incapable of self-government.

A correspondent, noticing Davis' flight from Greensboro', says:

In passing through Lexington, Davis was introduced by Judge Freeman, of Mississippi, who was travelling with him, to Dr. Dusenbury, a native of the place. The Doctor invited Davis in to take a drink of apple brandy, and he did so. A brief conversation ensued.

The Doctor remarked—

"Mr. Davis, our cause is lost."

Davis replied, "Our cause may be lost, but the principle for which we are contending will present itself at another time, in another shape."

He meant that there would yet be a conflict between the great agricultural interests of the South and the manufacturing and commercial interests of the North and Northwest.

The conversation continuing, Dr. Dusenbury again observed—

"The masses of the people of the South were not prepared for self-government."

To that he replied by saying, "Unfortunately, it was so."

Incapable of self-government! What a libel! For eighty years they had shown themselves capable of self-government, and no tyrant had dared attempt their enslavement until the slaveocracy of the "Cotton States" conceived the project of the establishment of a *despotism*, with slavery as its corner-stone. Dr. Dusenbury and his great high priest are mistaken; the masses of the people of the South are prepared for self-government, but they are not prepared for despotism and bondage. And why not prepared, in the estimation of these gentlemen, for self-government? They have had all the *blessings* of slavery—they have *enjoyed* all that higher civilization and supreme morality which the leaders of the rebellion have told us could only flourish with African slavery. Now the fact is Davis and his partizans have never had any respect for the masses—they were not content with the unrequitted toil of the negro, but they thirsted for the enslavement of the poor white man:—they have made the effort, have played their game, and lost—and now we demand for them, *justice*

Davis voluntarily abandoned his seat in the United States Senate in February, 1861—the most dignified body in the world—to raise the standard of rebellion against the Government that had fostered, nurtured and honored him; and now he goes back in chains to a felon's cell, there to await his trial for the highest of crimes. And this is the christian ruler—the patriotic statesman—the benefactor of his race that the deluded people of the South have followed, and to gratify whose ambition thousands of our bravest and best have yielded up their lives! And what is to be done with him? they ask us. We have but one reply to make to all enquiries: give *him justice*. Mercy is a Divine attribute, and we would have justice tempered with mercy, but if treason and murder be crimes the perpetrator of them should not go free. If on the plea of mercy we turn loose a man whose hands are yet dripping with the life blood of his victim, we give the sanctity of the law to murder and invite others to go out and slay. We have no personal feeling against Davis, or any other man living, that would cause us to seek his life, or even to harm a hair upon his head, but we ask for Davis and his accomplices in crime—JUSTICE.

Richmond.

Richmond, late the capital of the so-called Confederate States of America, is fully back in the Union. They have regular lines of steamers connecting them with the Northern cities; they have regular mail facilities with Washington City and the North; they have theatricals, ice, good liquors, and an abundance of creature comforts of all kinds. The people are relieved from conscriptions, impressments, Castle Thunder, oppressive tyranny, and a thousand annoyances experienced under the reign of Davis and his corrupt surroundings.

What a contrast! For nearly four years the people of Richmond have been shut out from all communication with the great world; the poor have suffered for the commonest necessaries of life; they have been compelled to submit to the most tyrannical exactions; and now that the successes of the Union armies have loosened their fetters, instead of that oppression and slavery that Davis and his minions predicted, the inhabitants of that modern Sodom—men and women even who have been active in their hostility to the old flag—are not only permitted to continue their avocations and former pursuits, but they are protected in all the rights of person and property: and all this by the agency of a government that Davis and his followers declared a despotism, and a people that the arch-traitor denounced in his official papers as hyenas. Such kindness, such mercy from a government on which these people have been warring is enough to melt the hearts of the most inveterate rebels and we devoutly trust that their future good behavior will be such as to atone for many of their past sins.

And the newspapers of Richmond, these organs of public opinion that have been devoted entirely and wholly to the destruction of the Government, and which have held up the people of the entire North as thieves, pickpockets, vandals, robbers and murderers, are permitted to go on, under their old managers, without molestation or hindrance. They are not only allowed the rights of citizenship under a flag and government they have raised the hand of rebellion against, but they continue their business and make money out of the very people whose throats they have tried to have cut. How different would have been the treatment of Northern men had the rebellion succeeded? How vindictive, how hellish would have been the hate against, and how barbarous the treatment of all men from the North by these very people, had the "Confederacy" been established and the despotism erected upon a permanent foundation? Had the Davis rebellion succeeded no Northern man—no Union man of any section—would have been allowed to come to, or remain in, this country. They would have been sneered at, insulted, mobbed, lynched and hung. But those who administer the Government of WASHINGTON show every disposition to forgive and forget. It may be necessary to apply the full measure of the law to a few of the leading conspirators that the Government may vindicate its authority and prevent a repetition of this villainous rebellion; but to the masses they extend a free pardon, and invite them to come back and enjoy all the privileges, protection, and benefits the Constitution can confer. Will ever these people be tempted to raise the hand of rebellion against such a Government again? We hope not; and if they shall be able to keep themselves free from the counsels of ambitious, corrupt, intriguing politicians and demagogues, we know they will not.

The people of Virginia loved the Union! Botts, Rives, McFarland, Flournoy, Johnson and others adhered to the old ship to the last, and when finally the tornado of secession swept over them they hung their heads in sorrow and turned their backs upon the destroyer: and for four long years they have watched and waited for the coming of better days, straining their eyes and looking forward with a longing fondness for the cloud to pass away and the starry banner of their fathers to make its appearance; and now that the long night has passed and the glorious day has appeared it will devolve upon these men to take the helm and direct the old ship to a port of safety, to a haven of repose—to anchor her within the Union which their heroic, self-sacrificing ancestry established by their toils and sufferings, and consecrated with their best blood. Glorious old Virginia! mother of States and statesmen, thy sacrifices and sufferings have been bitter, but great shall be thy reward. The tomb of Washington is still yours, the glories of the past as well as the sufferings and privations are yours, and the promising future which looms up for this great country is yours. Now that treason is crushed, and the leaders of a wicked rebellion that has desolated your fair land are being brought to justice, stand forth in the majesty of your former greatness, renew your vows of allegiance to a Government that desires only to protect and preserve you, and hereafter employ all your energies for the development of your immense natural resources, and for the glory and prosperity of your common country.

We have known for over two years that a large majority of the citizens of Richmond would welcome the coming of the National armies, for they have been ground down by one of the most cutting and oppressive despotisms that ever afflicted a people. Now, thank heaven, they are free, and may their immediate future be as prosperous and glorious as their recent past has been dark and bloody. Virginia may become, hereafter, as she has been heretofore, one of the leading States in our great Confederation.

Petersburg—The Diocese of Virginia.

We understand that Messrs. Crutchfield and Campbell, the old proprietors, are still running the *Express*, but we have not seen a copy of that paper since it has been under Union influences. We hope we shall be able to receive that and other exchanges soon.

A letter from Petersburg, dated 8th inst., published in the New York *Tribune*, says:

The following important letter, from Bishop Johns of the Diocese of Virginia, was read in the different Protestant Episcopal churches in this city yesterday:

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Virginia.

The issue of the painful conflict through which we have passed, and which leaves the commonwealth under the jurisdiction of the United States, renders very clear the course proper for us to pursue. Obedience to the "powers that be" for conscience sake is the duty of all who profess and call themselves Christians; and as such are also enjoined to make prayer and supplication for their rulers, it is incumbent upon them to implore the blessing of Almighty God on those in authority over them. For this purpose the form to which we had long been accustomed is, for various reasons, most advisable; therefore I do not hesitate to recommend its use in public worship by the good people of this Diocese, and to express the hope that they will be true and faithful to its spirit in all their actions and intercourse with their fellow-citizens, that the restored civil relations may be happily maintained and redound to the glory of God and the temporal and spiritual welfare of the nation.

J. JOHNS,
Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Virginia.

The annual meeting of the Diocese and Council is deferred in consequence of the breaking up of railroad communication.

The Rev. Doctor J. C. Granberry, formerly Chief Chaplain of Lee's Army, preached an excellent sermon last night at the Martha st., Methodist Church. During his prayer previous to the sermon he asked God to bless the President of the United States, and preserve him to the people during his term of office.

At St. Paul's Episcopal Church, presided over by the Rev. Doctor Platt, several females stood up quite irreverently during the reading of the prayer for the President of the United States, and knelt down, resuming their prayers, after the reading of the prayer was over.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THEODORE TILTON.

The Anti-Slavery Society is agitating the "negro suffrage question" with great zeal. At the meeting in New York, Friday, Wendell Phillips and Theodore Tilton delivered characteristic addresses in support of their peculiar views. The latter closed his remarks by saying:

He differed from Mr. Phillips when he said, "The country is too strong for vengeance." He (Mr. Tilton) declared that the punishment of treason was not vengeance. [Loud applause.] He believed that until we convicted traitors for the crime of treason—labelling treason with its name and administering the punishment due to it—the South will say that we dare not inflict upon them the penalty of their treason. Mr. Phillips had cast down unwittingly the first obstacle in the way of negro suffrage. In Charleston he saw a procession of little children, stringing themselves a mile and a half long, and singing, "We will hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree." [Applause.] They were touched by a Divine inspiration, because they foresaw that event, and that it will bloom into the white fair blossoms of the ballot in the negro hand. [Applause.]

Mr. Phillips, in reply, said:

That, holding to the common Southern white man in one hand, reading the newspaper, and the negro on the other, holding the ballot, and each standing on his own farm, he was not afraid of Jeff. Davis—not if he was multiplied by hundreds of thousands. And until you make me afraid of him and his influence I would never hang him. [Applause, and cries of "You ought, then," and cheers.] Virginia was afraid to let John Brown live. But never, with my consent, shall a Southerner hang a rope over the grave of Jeff. Davis that the Union forces do not let the wretch live. [Applause.] Wandering over the face of the earth, pointed at with the finger of scorn as the man who tried to establish an empire based upon slavery, he left a country where his own people would in their wrath as his crimes tear him to pieces. He is not so strong as he would be resting in his grave, with friends saying that he had been too strong in his cause and adherence to permit the Union to allow him to live. [Applause.] Therefore, I will never assist to set up the gibbet in this land in the name of the Union. [Applause.] I despise the man so much that I care not whether he lives or dies. That is my answer to the gibbet.—[Applause.]

This closed the proceedings and the meeting dispersed.

A gentleman in New Jersey is cultivating the Portugal Somberg grape with signal success, from which an excellent wine is made, which is better than port, and has been adopted for medicinal purposes in the hospitals.

The Boston shippers advise the Vermont farmers to plant this year a much larger proportion of Pinkeyes than heretofore, as they are the only desirable kind for the Southern markets now about to be opened.

The Western widows are calling indignation meetings with reference to the advent of Massachusetts girls. The male persuasion is too scarce for the home market. We expect they will offer a reward for Governor Andrew's head.

A solitary mountain near Motto, St. Anastasio, in the District of Sicli, Italy, suddenly sank down to the level of the plains, leaving no trace behind except a few trees which stood on its top, and are still partly visible.

Rev. F. A. Conwell, chaplain of the late First Minnesota regiment, is visiting the land districts in that State to secure homesteads for soldiers and seamen. His entries so far include about 250,000 acres.

It is now ascertained that 1,600 were lost on board the Sultana, only 600 being saved, many of them being seriously injured by wounds and scalds. The report that the boat was old is untrue. She had been in service but two years.

Treasury Department,
SIXTH SPECIAL AGENCY,
Raleigh, N. C., May 25th, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE OF U. S. TREASURY Regulations, issued May 9th, 1865, is hereby published for the benefit of persons desiring to carry on business in Raleigh and vicinity:

"ARTICLE VII.

Persons desiring to keep a supply store at any place within an insurrectionary State, shall make application therefor to the nearest officer of the Treasury Department, which application shall set forth that the applicant is loyal to the government of the United States; and upon filing evidence of such loyalty a license for such supply store shall forthwith be granted, and the person to whom the license is given shall be authorized to purchase goods at any other Supply Store within the insurrectionary States, or at such other point in the United States as he may select.

The party receiving such license shall pay therefor the license fee prescribed by the Internal Revenue Law."

All parties engaged or about to engage in business, are respectfully notified to comply with the above regulations.

CHAS. H. WOODS,
Local Special Ag't U. S. Treasury.

Office on second floor corner of Fayetteville and Margett Street, in the Smith building. May 25-tf

CALL AT KINSEY'S STORE AND BUY

FAMILY FLOUR,	HOOP SKIRTS,
BACON HAMS,	LADIES' GAITERS,
CANNED FRUIT,	MISSES' SHOES,
BUTTER,	LADIES' HOSE,
CHEESE,	HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUGAR,	LINEN,
CANDY,	SPOOL COTTON,
RAISINS,	THREAD,
FIGS,	COMBS,
CRACKERS,	PINS,
CANDLES,	NEEDLES,
SOAP,	HATS, CAPS,
TOBACCO	BUTTONS,
CIGARS,	PENCILS,
SHOE BLACKING,	STATIONERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,	&C., &C.

A general variety on hand at corner of Fayetteville and Market Square. J. KINSEY.
May 24-1w.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

A. McLACKLAN,
WITH
JAS. L. STEVENSON & BRO.,
On Middle Street, 2 Doors from Broad,

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY RECEIVING fresh supplies of DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, SHOES and BOOTS, Groceries, Flour, &c., in varied assortments, bought in the best markets and at the lowest prices.
Newbern, May 25-1m.

FURNITURE, &C., AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON Monday next, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Thos. Carter, a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of one Cabinet for books, papers, &c., with Writing Stand, one oak Bedstead, French patern, two Feather Beds, with bedding, one Mattress, two Clocks, one Lady's Saddle and one Boy's do, a lot of Chairs, Stone Jars, two boxes Adamantine and Wax Candles, a sack of Salt, one of Conn's best Sewing Machines, the ½ interest in a Garden now in cultivation of nearly two acres, and a frame Barn, together with many articles not named.
Sale positive and without reserve. May 25-td

ON CONSIGNMENT,

20 bbls. Family Flour, "Hawkins' Mills."
25 bbls. Extra Superfine do
400 lbs. North Carolina Hams.
200 lbs. Fresh Sweet Lard.
100 lbs. Crushed Sugar.
2000 yards 4-4 Brown Sheetings.
20 Boxes Starr Snuff.
Cotton Yarns, Shoe Nails, &c., &c.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
May 25-3t. Raleigh, N. C.

POALK & WEST,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 54, Pollock Street,
Newbern, N. C.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
May 25-tf

UNION MEETING IN CRABTREE DISTRICT.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS of the Union at Wiley Lynn's on Thursday, June 1st, 1865, and all loyal men of the county are invited to attend. Several prominent gentlemen are expected to be present to address the meeting.
Rally for the old flag and the Union of our fathers.
May 25-td MANY UNION MEN.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Hillsboro' Street.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscribers for the accommodation of the public.
No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first class Hotel.
May 12-tf RANDALL & BOWEN, Proprietors.

WANTED.

A SMALL TENEMENT SUITABLE FOR A SMALL family. For particulars apply to A. H. PITMAN, at Andrews' old stand near the Central Depot.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

A Union Paper at the Capital of North Carolina.

Having determined to remain in Raleigh and make the PROGRESS one of the permanent features of the Capitol of the State, we appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend its circulation.

Bastiles, prisons and courts of star chamber having been abolished by the Union arms, and the old flag having again been unfurled on the capitol of our good old State, never again to be lowered by the hand of treason, the people can read those papers that advocate their principles and express their own sentiments, without the fear of the rack or the stake; and it is our determination to make THE PROGRESS worthy the confidence of the intelligent masses.

We have associated with us in the editorial management of the paper gentlemen of experience and of acknowledged talent and ability, and we shall spare neither labor or expense to render the paper worthy of the capitol of the State and a welcome visitor in every loyal family.

Though it is our determination to make the PROGRESS a live newspaper, we shall not ignore those great questions that so deeply affect our immediate future and which must be speedily acted upon and settled. We shall give to the administration of President JOHNSON active and zealous support, and will exert whatever of power or influence we may possess to restore harmony, peace and prosperity to our native State. We love the Union and we love North Carolina, and all our energies and whatever of talents we may possess, or shall be able to command in the management of the paper, shall be employed for the preservation of the one and to increase the prosperity of the other.

In the management of our publications we shall know no North, no South, no East, no West, but will labor earnestly and continually for the welfare of our whole country.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS,

The publication of which has been interrupted by the derangement of the mails, will be resumed immediately, and we make an earnest appeal to our friends to exert themselves in extending its circulation.

May 4th, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Col G F Granger, commanding 2d Brig 2d Div 10th A C, Post Commander.
Lt H S Sanford, 115th N Y Vols, A A A General, and Post Adjutant.
Capt S C F Smith, 8th Me Vols, A A I Gen.
Major George B. Dyer, 8th Me. Vols, Pro Marshal.
Lt Wm H Hartgen, 2d N H Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Lt George S Dailey, 9th Maine Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Capt Chas F Woods, 8th Me Vols, A A C S.
Capt Geo C Almy, O S.
Surgeon in Charge, 130th N C Vols, Chief Med Officer.
Capt E K Mosher, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.
Lt Ed Vanderbeck, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.

OFFICERS OF 115TH REG'T N Y VOLUNTEERS.

H J Johnson, Lt Col Commanding.
W L Walrath, Major.
Nicholas De Graff, Act Adjutant.
Martin McMartin, Qr Master.

Lieut A O Slocum,	Commanding Co		A.
Lieut A Collier,	do	do	B.
Lieut C L Clark,	do	do	C.
Capt Wm H Shaw,	do	do	E.
Capt E B Savage,	do	do	G.
Lieut M McIntosh,	do	do	I.
Lieut J M Hill,	do	do	K.

OFFICERS OF 9TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph Noble, Lieut Col Commanding.
George B Dyer, Major.
Henry H Wadsworth, Adjutant.
Geo S Hay, Qr Master.
Otis P Rice, As Surgeon.

Lieut Wm A Babcock,	Commanding Co		A.
Capt L P McKenney,	do	do	B.
" Geo W Brown,	do	do	C.
" Reed J Hill,	do	do	D.
" J C Beal,	do	do	E.
Lieut W P Denning,	do	do	F.
" S A Doten,	do	do	G.
" A H Chase,	do	do	H.
Capt Geo S Colbath,	do	do	I.
Capt S S Mann,	do	do	K.

OFFICERS 4TH N. H. VOLS.

Lt. Col. F. W. Parker, Commanding.
" Geo W Huckins, A R Q M.
1st Lt Alfred Marland, Acting Adjutant.
" Joseph Wingate, commanding Co A.
" Leonard A Gay, do do B.
Capt Louis McD Bussey, do do C.
1st Lt Sam'l H Prescott, do do D.
Capt Wm T Barker, do do E.
" Clarence L. Chapman, do do F.
2d Lt Patrick Dowd, do do G.
1st Lt Edwin Whitford, do do H.
Capt Geo F Quimby, do do I.
" Geo W Huckins, do do K.

OFFICERS 13TH INF. VOLS.

J H Lawrence, Major, commanding.
Saxey Ryan, Lt and Adjutant.
A H Baily, Lt and R Q M.
H A Chamberlain, Ass't Surgeon.
Silas Clark, Capt commanding co A.
C Cary, 1st Lt.
M Gomez, 2d Lt.
Wm H Lowe, Capt commanding co B.
J H Kinnear, 1st Lt.
E H Jones, 2d Lt.
T Riddle, Capt commanding co C.
S Morrison, 1st Lt.
A O Mitchell, 2d Lt.
F J Graham, Capt commanding co D.
J J Gurley, 1st Lt.
J Sherrow, 2d Lt.
W T Stepp, Capt commanding co E.
J C Boyd, 1st Lt.
Wm A Ketchum, 2d Lt.
Companies F, G, H, I and K are commanded by officers whose names have been mentioned.

OFFICERS OF 169TH REG'T N Y VOLS.

J A Colvin, Lieut Col commanding.
Joseph H Allen, Major.
John Knowlson, Surgeon.
H W Church, Acting Adj't and Q M.
Lieut Ed Jacques, commanding co A.
Lieut J B Foot, commanding co B.
Capt J H Warren, commanding co C.
Lieut B McGuire, commanding co D.
Capt H Mulhall, comd'g co E.
Capt E B Smith, comd'g co F.
Lieut E Van Santword, comd'g co G.
Lieut O G Francisco, comd'g co H.
Capt J H Dunn, comd'g co I.
Lieut J H Straight, comd'g co K.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
(D. C. Murray' old Stand.)

HAVING OBTAINED THE PROPER PERMIT TO sell the articles, enumerated below, we would respectfully ask consignments from Farmers and others who have such articles to dispose of:
Cotton Cloth, Cotton Yarns, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Syrup, Sugar, Rice, Meal, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Long Forage, Bran, Ship Staff, Tallow, Wax, Candles, Soap, Fish, Lambs, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, and Vegitables of all kinds.

—REFERS TO—
President and Superintendent Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
President and Superintendent North Carolina Railroad Company.
John Sloan, Greensboro', N C
L S Williams, Charlotte, N C
S Frankfort, Salisbury, N C
Tilghman & Cooke, Weldon, N C
E A Williams, President Exchange Bank, Clarksville, Virginia
E A Rawlins, Woodsworth, Virginia
RALEIGH, N C, May 18th, 1865. tf

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Raleigh. Office at his residence,

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1865.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for the PROGRESS in their several localities; and they will receive and transmit subscriptions and advertisements at our published rates:

YARRAL & JOY, "Times" office, Newbern, N. C.
J. R. WHITAKER, Goldsboro', N. C.
R. R. WHITAKER, Wilmington, N. C.
S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston, Mass.

Other agents will be announced as soon as the arrangements can be made.

Where there are no agents persons can send it by mail. No paper sent until the subscription is paid.

THE LOCAL COLUMN.

HOW THEY SERVE US.—We learn that on last Tuesday the Commissary here issued *twenty-five thousand* rations to our destitute citizens. This looks as though we were an oppressed people, and the Yankees a terrible set. We think this fact should prove to all that our Government is doing everything in its power to alleviate our sufferings and better our condition. Nor was it on Tuesday only that rations were issued. For weeks past they have been issued daily, and will continue to be issued up to the end of the present month. We learn that on Tuesday one man drew rations to the 1st of June for sixty-five persons.

We would again remind our people that there will be no more rations given away after the close of this month, but citizens, under certain judicious regulations, will be permitted to purchase family supplies at government prices.

PIC-NIC.—We learn that the pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, accompanied by the officers and teachers, went on their Annual Pic-nic Excursion to Neuse River on Wednesday. A more delightful day could not have been selected for the pic-nic, and the time was spent quite pleasantly by the unfortunate class for whose benefit the excursion was designed.

The party went out in ambulances furnished by Capt. A. M. Gurnette, Post Quartermaster, who gave his personal supervision to the whole affair, and spared no pains to contribute to the enjoyment of the excursionists. In this we learn he was eminently successful, and his efforts were duly appreciated by all the inmates of the Institution.

MAGISTERIAL DIGNITY.—As it is the purpose of the Government to ignore all the acts of our State Legislature during the war, many of our newly made J. P's have had but a short time for the enjoyment of their magisterial dignity.—Most of them, however, are probably satisfied, as their positions were sought and obtained for the purpose of saving them from that huge engine of destruction erected by Jeff. Davis, and dubbed "Conscription," and it is not likely they will grieve deeply at being shorn of their magisterial power, and deprived of the privilege of affixing those potent initials, "J. P." to their autographs—that it is, such as can write their names, for there are some who know but one letter in the alphabet, and that i the one the little boy said was "daddy's name, for he had seed him write it many a time."

THE BARBERS.—The barbers are gratified, and their feelings mollified. It is said their razors are keener, and their shears sharper, and that they now *lather* a man well. The price of shaving has been raised from five to ten cents, and the faces of all barberdom have lost their elongated grumness and become smilingly rotund. If one now pulls out the beard by the roots instead of cutting it smoothly off, he deserves transportation—or worse. But we believe they do their work very well, and their manipulations certainly go far towards preparing a young beau for a visit to—somebody. Hair nicely fixed and sweetly scented, and a clean face are essentials on some occasions.

NEVER name a child after a living man. You know not what the man may come to before he dies. There are many young hopefuls now bearing the name of Jefferson Davis, which will be none the better for them. There were probably children, at one time, named Benedict Arnold, and Benedict Arnold's name will go down to posterity blackened with fewer crimes, and those of less magnitude, than the name of Jefferson Davis, who, to treason of the rankest kind, added wholesale murder and robbery.

OUR MARKET is beginning to resume its old appearance. Fruits, vegetables, butter, eggs, chickens, &c., arrive in limited quantities, but fresh meats are scarce. A good deal of bacon, lard, meal and flour are also brought in, but no fodder, oats or straw. Oats, however, will be ripe before long. Vegetation of all kinds is growing rapidly.

BROOM BROOM BRIGADE.—We noticed this brigade, colored troops, wielding their implements upon our streets yesterday, making the dust fly and collecting the trash in piles. We thought they were doing good service.

NEW CANDIDATE.—One Pete Roleum is spoken of at the North as a candidate for the next Presidency. Pete being a new adventurer we are disposed to think favorably of his chances.

DAVIS' boots rendered his attempt to escape bootless. Just at that time we guess he would have been willing to exchange all his stolen specie for Jack's seven-league boots.

SLEEPY MORNINGS.—Old Somnus asserts his sway these cool and pleasant mornings. With many it requires quite an effort to shake off his grasp and get out of bed. Over young persons, especially, does he love to assert his power, and all others are like the Royal they do not care if he does hold the squalling little brats in his embrace an hour longer than usual. But for grown persons, how much livelier and how invigorated they feel from early exercise. For these we recommend early rising, and then a little work in the garden, or a good walk, or something of the kind. But keep clear of the Ailanthus trees.

HARD WORK AND NO PAY.—We think the thanks of the citizens of Wake and adjoining counties are due our Mayor and Commissioners who, without any remuneration whatever, have patiently sat from day to day for weeks past and issued the necessary certificates to enable the destitute to draw rations. It may be that they have done nothing more than their duty, but a man is entitled to credit for even that. A faithful discharge of duty should command the highest honors and rewards.

"GOOD TIMES COMING."—From the following, which we clip from the Salisbury *Banner* of the 24th, it seems that the people of that place are disposed to have a good time soon:

OFFICERS OF THE SECOND DIVISION.—All who are interested in the coming ball, are requested to meet this afternoon at three o'clock, in the Parlor of the Howerton House, where the necessary arrangements will be made. All citizens who are willing to become participants are invited to be present and take part in the meeting to-day. They are warmly invited.

COUSINS.—We have a few such cousins, more than we want, in fact, like the following cousin of the Editor of the Salisbury *Banner*; but we spell the relationship "cussin." The Banner says:

"A chap in an Ohio regiment claims to be our cousin. The only proof of his assertion we have is the fact that he wants our paper every morning, and yet don't want to pay for it. That is just like all our relations.

ICE CREAM, Lemonade and Soda Water! What luxuries! The citizens of Raleigh have long been deprived of them, but they are now abundant here. We also have plenty of ice, at five cents per pound, which is not only a great luxury, but is decidedly wholesome. We feel that we are in the United States again.

THE OATH.—We learn that up to yesterday morning about 500 citizens had taken the Amnesty oath at this Post, and that about 1,200 paroles had been granted. We presume the number will double by June 1st.

WE learn that Mrs. Russ has received a dispatch from her husband, who accompanied Mr. Holden and others to Washington City, stating that they expected to reach home on Saturday, (to morrow.)

WE presume that Jefferson Davis and others are satisfied in this time that Andrew Johnson is a No. 1 tailor, as he is giving them such excellent *fits*.

For an Ice Cool Glass of Soda Water go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. d14t

For a good Cigar go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. d14t

MANY FACTS IN A SMALL COMPASS.—The number of languages spoken is about 2,094. The number of men is equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years. One quarter die before the age of seven. To every 1,000 persons one rarely reaches the age of 100 years, and not more than one in 500 will reach the age of 80.—There are on earth 1 000,000,000 inhabitants. Of these 33,333,333, die every year, 91,824 die every day, 7,760 every hour, and 60 every minute. These losses are balanced by an equal number of births.—The married are longer lived than the single. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life previous to the age of 50 years, but fewer after than men. The number of marriages is in proportion of 70 to 100. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes, that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are more robust than the others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day.

The English Lord Chancellor has decided a case in which the principle is declared that merchants have the right to run a blockade, subject only to the risk of capture, and that the belligerent has no other remedy.

John Bright has sent to the London Star the statement of a Boston business correspondent on the present cotton supply in the South, who estimates the amount as above two millions and a half of bales.

The Louisville *Journal* says: "A Boston physician has discovered that gold has medicinal virtues. So, the yellow metal, we suppose, is to become a drug."

NORTH STATE IRON & BRASS WORKS.

OUR FOUNDRY AND SHOPS ARE NOW OPEN, and we are prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds Mill Castings and Mill Irons, Bridge Bolts, and Castings of all kinds. We will repair Saw Mills and Gum Saws, and anything of the kind in our line.

We keep constantly on hand Cane-Mills, Sheet Iron, Band Iron, all sizes, Axes, Shovels, Grindstones, Plows, Points, Bands and Bolts, Old Dominion Nails, &c., &c.
May 23-3w. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

UNION MEETING.

A UNION MEETING WILL BE HELD AT NEW Hill, at the house of R. M. Brown, Esq., on Saturday, June 3d, 1865. Some prominent gentlemen are expected to be present and address the meeting. Let our citizens rally for a large assemblage.
May 24 td MANY UNION MEN.
Standard copy.

LOST.

A PULL HANDLE RIDING WHIP, PEARL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at the Provost Marshal's Office.
May 12-tf

TO WILLIAM H. CARTER.

RALEIGH, N. C. May 19, 1865.

The war is over. Protection and amnesty is offered, and you can now return home in safety. Report to commandant of nearest military post, and you will no doubt be assisted in getting home. All well at home.

S. S. CARTER,
Gholson, P. O. N. C.

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers please copy or notice. (May 19 d3w)

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THAT LONG ESTABLISHED and popular Family Journal,

The Southern Field and Fireside,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper, published for many years in Augusta, Ga., and is devoted entirely to

POLITE LITERATURE.

It is a Gem for the Fireside, an Ornament for the Parlor, and an Indispensable Companion to the Merchant, and Agriculturist!

It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

TERMS:

Subscription one year, - - - $5.
" six months, - - - $3.

THE KEY-STONE,

OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed, and recommended to the Fraternity at large, by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography it will be equal to any similar publication in the United States.

TERMS:

Subscription one year, - - - $3.

Address,

WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

*** A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

☞ Newspapers generally will please notice.—Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. May 16-tf

HOUGH & CO.,

(LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,)

CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY
& FURNITURE,

Have just received, per Steamer ELLEN S. TERRY, a well selected Stock of

SUGARS, MOLASSES,
TOBACCOES & SNUFF,
SALT, TEA, COFFEE,
HAMS, BACON,
CROCKERY, PAILS,
BROOMS, WOODEN WARE,
FLOUR, CRACKERS,
CAKES, BASKETS,
FURNITURE of every description,
LOOKING GLASSES, PAINTS,
AND OIL, KEROSENE OIL,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Canned Meats,
Fruits and
Vegetables,

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS

AND A FINE SELECTED STOCK OF

Yankee Notions.

We have established ourselves permanently in business, in this city, and respectfully solicit the patronage of Merchants of North Carolina, assuring them that in price and quality we can satisfy the most particular.

HOUGH & CO.,
May 20-1w New Berne, N. C.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.

The Great Invention of the Age in Hoop Skirts.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WEST'S, BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

C. M. FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS RE-OPENED AT HIS OLD STAND AND would respectfully inform his former patrons, and the public generally, that he still has on hand a limited stock of

Citizens' Goods.

He expects in a few weeks to receive a full and varied assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and will be happy to supply his old customers upon liberal terms.

Orders from a distance will be filled with dispatch and entire satisfaction guaranteed. May 20-tf

EGGS AND BUTTER WANTED.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FRESH EGGS AND Butter, at the Store on the corner of Hargett and

AGREEMENT

In Relation to the Introduction of Goods and Supplies.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 9TH SECTION OF THE Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, it is hereby agreed that goods, wares and merchandise, not contraband of war, may be taken to all military posts now or hereafter occupied by the national forces of the United States in the State of North Carolina, in such monthly amounts as will be sufficient to give all loyal persons authority to sell such monthly amounts as they shall desire authority to sell at the respective posts:

Goods, wares and merchandise may be taken to other places than military posts, to be disposed of as above; provided, the Commanding General of the Department, and the Supervising Special Agent agree to the same.

All parties who commence business after the publication of this agreement, must file an oath of loyalty with the Supervising Special Agent.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Maj. Gen'l Commanding.
D. HEATON,
Sup'g Sp'l Agent, Treas. Department.

Office U. S. Purchasing Agent,
BEAUFORT, N. C., May 6, 1865.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as U. S. Purchasing Agent for the products of North Carolina, would request all persons having permits previous to this date, to call at his office Stanly & Newbern, in the same building with D. Heaton, Esq., Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department, and at Beaufort, at the office of C. T. Blakeslee, Ass't Sp'l Agent Treas. Dept., and have the same registered. All persons having products to sell must sell to the Purchasing Agent, or to persons authorized by him to purchase. Products bought or sold by others than authorized agents, will be liable to confiscation by the United States Government.

PETER LAWSON,
May 25-tf Purchasing Agent.

MURRAY & NEPHEW,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

AND AGENTS FOR MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAMSHIP LINE,

62 South Street, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL Stores will receive our special attention. Consignments made through GEO. W. DILL, Morehead, will be forwarded free of charge.

All orders promptly filled. Having been in the North Carolina trade for over twenty years, we feel competent to satisfy our correspondents in all particulars.

N. B.—Full quotations of our markets furnished.
May 15-tf

NEWBERN

COTTON GIN COMPANY,

POLLOCK STREET,

(FIRST DOOR FROM EAST FRONT STREET.)

This Company have at great expense erected suitable Buildings and Machinery for Ginning Cotton by Steam Power, and are prepared to Gin and Press Cotton on favorable terms, and solicits the patronage of the Cotton Growers of this vicinity.

Apply to LELAND, BIGLOW & CO., Agents.
May 15-3m

Barham's Hotel,

GOLDSBORO', N., C.,

South and Opposite the Court House Square.

BOARD CAN BE HAD BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

HIS LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE BUSINESS, and his purpose to use his best efforts to provide for the comfort of his guests, he feels assured will entitle him to public patronage. May 19-1m

S. BLACCE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN ALL KINDS OF

SUTLER'S GOODS,
GROCERIES AND
PROVISIONS,

☞ BRICK STORE, ☜

CRAVEN ST., NEWBERN, N. C.
May 15-1m.

I. BLUMENTHAL,

(Late Q. M. Agent U. S. Military Railroads, Military Div. Miss.)

COOL SODA FOUNTAIN AND CONFECTIONERY.

ALSO,

Choice Havana Cigars,

Six doors South of Capitol on Fayetteville Street, at Heartt & Iredell's old stand.
May 16-1m

HOUGH & CO.,

LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,

CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY AND FURNITURE.

May 15-1m

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, OR A PARTNER WANTED.

ONE OF THE FINEST WATER POWERS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Neuse River, nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh. The present improvement are a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is a most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentleman acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth, for a partnership business in erecting and carrying on such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the manufacturing interest in North Carolina. Address Progress office, Raleigh, N. C. April 30

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

April 17-1

MRS. FENTRESS'

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

NO. FIFTEEN, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK, WITH OR without Lodging. May 12-tf

ROOMS TO RENT.

EIGHT OR TEN GOOD SIZED AIRY ROOMS, unfurnished. A fireplace in each room. They are situated in a pleasant part of the Eastern ward of the City, and will be rented by the month, or for a longer period. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
May 23-dlw

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL IS WANTed, for whose services good wages will be paid. A competent woman can find a good home by immediate application at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

1865. Counting one 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEB				1	2	3	4
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MAR.				1	2	3	4
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MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
JULY							1
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SEPT						1	2
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DEC'R						1	2
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

CUTTER & FRENCH,

(OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANDERSON & CO.,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.,)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Butter, Cheese, West India Goods, Spices,

ARMY, NAVY AND SUTLER GOODS,

VEGETABLES,

Green and Dried Fruit,

TIN WARE AND STOVES,

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Confectionery of all Kinds,

Yankee Notions,

OFFICERS AN CITIZENS' CLOTHING, MILITARY BADGES, TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS,

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS

In fact everything required by Soldiers & Citizens.
W. B. CUTTER, C. M. FRENCH.
May 15-tf
Standard copy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Pollock Street, one door West of East Front Street,

Newbern, N. C.

Respectfully announce that they offer for sale at their Store a choice and select Stock of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FRUITS,
FORAGE, &c.,

Which they will sell, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

In qualities and at prices that cannot fail to suit the buyer.

We will also sell bills of Exchange on New York, or Boston, in sums to suit.

Give us a call and we will satisfy any reasonable man that this is the place to buy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.
May 15-3m

NEW GRIST MILL.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,

HAVE ADDED TO THEIR ESTABLISHMENT A NEW

Steam Grist Mill,

In which they will grind Corn in large or small quantities, and furnish an excellent article of

MEAL.

We are also prepared to purchase CORN in any quantity that may be offered.

NICE SWEET CORN MEAL,

Cheaper than can be purchased anywhere else in North Carolina.

☞ GIVE US A CALL! ☜

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO,
May 15-3m Newbern, N. C.

H. J. MENNINGER,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST

CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

(The old stand of J. Gooding and I. Disosway.)

LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON AND ELSEWHERE.

PROGRESS OF THE TRIAL.

The Grand Review of the National Armies.

BANKS AND CANBY.

The Sixth Army Corps Marching Homeward.

Where is Davis?

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Joe Brown Calls his Legislature but they Don't Meet.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL FLEET.

TROUBLE IN TENNESSEE.

Hon. H. S. Foote Writes a Letter.

EXCITEMENT IN KENTUCKY.

Jeff. Davis Leaves Macon.

The Government has Proof of the Complicity of Davis in the Assassination Plot.

Loyal North Carolinians in Washington—Chief Justice Chase—Secretary Seward.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

An important point in the trial of the assassination conspirators yesterday was the complete identification of Payne as the man who made the attack on Secretary Seward, his sons and others in his house on the night of the President's murder. Three witnesses who were present on the occasion, including Major Seward, one of the assaulted persons, swore positively to Payne's identity. Other interesting evidence was taken regarding his arrest at Mrs. Surratt's house, in the discharge of his laborer, three nights after, and also in reference to the arrest of Spangler and O'Laughlin. A number of witnesses for the prosecution are yet to be examined; but an effort will be made to conclude the taking of their testimony to-day. The witnesses for the defence, of whom about twenty have been summoned up to this time, were yesterday dismissed from attendance on the court till Monday. There are expectations that the trial will be concluded next week.

The official order of Lieutenant General Grant for the grand military review to take place in Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday next has been issued. The Army of the Potomac and Gen. Sheridan's cavalry will be reviewed on Tuesday, and Sherman's troops on Wednesday.

The report of Gen. Wm. F. Smith and James T. Brady, Esq., of New York, commissioners appointed to investigate the civil and military administration of affairs at New Orleans was made to the President and Cabinet on Wednesday of this week, and it is understood that one of the results of their statements is the removal of Gen. Banks from command in that city, which is said to have been ordered yesterday and his supersedure by Gen. Canby. Gen. Canby is to be restricted to purely military matters, leaving civil affairs to the control of Governor Wells.

The Sixth army corps, Maj. Gen. Wright, commenced its return march from Danville, Va., on last Tuesday, and is expected to reach Manchester, on James river, opposite Richmond, to-day, whence it will move on to Washington.

Jeff. Davis' whereabouts still remains a matter of mystery to the general public. Cincinnati and Nashville despatches say that instead of going North by way of the Mississippi river he was sent via Macon, Ga., to Savannah, whence, on board a steamer, he was to be taken to Fortress Monroe and Washington. The people will no doubt soon again be informed just where Jeff. is.

One of the Herald correspondents with Gen. Wilson's cavalry column, writing from Macon, gives very interesting sketches of the present condition of affairs in Georgia, civil, military, social and personal. All the people nearly wherever the national troops are stationed, profess to be good Unionists. They admit that they have been conquerred, and have no desire for a continuance of the war. So great are the security and good order instituted in all places occupied by General Wilson's forces that the citizens are loud in praise of the favorable change from rebel rule.—There is a great scarcity of food throughout the State. Starvation is imminent, not only to the poor but to many of the rich, and some bread riots have occurred. Gen. Wilson has commenced issuing rations to the needy in various parts of the country.—Several conferences regarding public matters took place at Macon, between Gen. Wilson and Governor Brown, and the latter, as our readers have already been informed, issued his proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature; but the General informed him that it could not meet without special permission was granted from Washington. Before the time for the members to assemble arrived orders for the Governor's arrest were received, and he was started for Washington, which place he reached Friday. Governor Brown had previously surrendered to Gen. Wilson, on the [illegible] troops and public property. The General has detailed officers at various points in Georgia and Florida to parole the rebels surrendered by Joe Johnston.

Twenty-two rebel steamers, including the rams Nashville and Mary Ann and the blockade runner Hesoine, recently captured by the national forces at and in the vicinity of Mobile, were expected to arrive from that place at New Orleans on the night of the 18th inst. Thirteen of these steamers and the rams were found up the Tombigbee river, which the rebels had taken them on evacuating Mobile. Four other steamers were captured up the river, but it was feared that they could not be got down, as the water was falling. Mobile is being overrun by the paroled men of Dick Taylor's army.

A difficulty has arisen between Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Judge Trigg, of the United States District Court of that State, in regard to some abandoned property of rebels which Mr. Brownlow, while acting as a special agent of the Treasury Department rented to loyal persons, on behalf of the government. Judge Trigg ordered these tenants to be dispossessed; but the military authorities, on being called upon, enforced Mr. Brownlow's contracts; and on Tuesday last, at Knoxville, the Judge, in charging the Grand Jury, directed them, in strong language, to indict Gov. Brownlow.

Henry S. Foote, formerly of the United States Senate, lately of the rebel House of Representatives, has written from Montreal, his present sticking place, an address to President Johnson, asking permission to return to this country. In this paper, which is of considerable length, Mr. Foote tells how, after requesting the privilege of retiring to California, a dispatch from Secretary Stanton, which he complains was not of the Chesterfieldian style, ordered his departure from New York and the country within forty eight hours; reviews for several years past the political careers of the President and himself and gives a sketch of his difficulties with Jeff. Davis and other leading rebels, and his subsequent troubles after he deserted them and came within the Union lines on an independent, individual mission to negotiate for peace.

There is considerable excitement among the people of Kentucky regarding the late removal of General Meredith from command in that State, and meetings are being held to denounce those who caused his displacement and to urge his restoration upon President Johnson.

CINCINNATI, May 19, 1865.

A dispatch from Resaca, Ga., says that Jeff. Davis arrived at Macon on Monday, and was sent to Augusta, with a strong guard. Thence he will be taken to Fortress Monroe, via Newberry.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1865.

The ample proof said to be in the possession of the Government of the complicity of Jeff. Davis in the conspiracy for the murder of Mr. Lincoln renders it probable that he will be tried upon that charge with the other conspirators before the military commission now in session.

WASHINGTON May, 19, 1865.

GENERAL BANKS REMOVED FROM HIS COMMAND.

President Johnson has removed General Banks from command in Louisiana, and appointed General Canby in his place. This change is based upon the report of General William F. (Baldy) Smith and Mr. James T. Brady, who were appointed by Mr. Lincoln to investigate the management of affairs under the administration of Generals Butler and Banks in Louisiana. The report of these commissioners was made to the President and Cabinet on Wednesday and Thursday, and resulted in the order for the removal of Banks to-day. The order restricts General Canby's duties to purely military affairs, leaving the civil Governor (Mr. Wells) full control over civil affairs, the military commander of the department to interfere only upon the requisition of the Governor. By this order Dr. Kennedy, who was summarily displaced by General Banks, is restored to the position of Mayor of New Orleans.

LOYAL NORTH CAROLINIANS SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON.

It is stated that the administration has summoned the leading loyal citizens of North Carolina to Washington to confer upon the matter of the restoration of that State to its relations with the government. Hon. W. W. Holden, Ex-Governor Swain and other prominent citizens of North Carolina are expected soon to arrive on this mission.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

The friends of the Hon. W. H. Smith, of Bedford, Randolph county, Alabama, are endeavoring to have him made Governor of that State. He was an original Union man, and was obliged to leave the State on for his Union sentiments.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Chief Justice Chase has already entered the field as a candidate for the Presidency in 1868, and is directing his efforts to the accomplishment of that object. He wrote a letter, in the latter part of April or first of May, to a prominent politician in Ohio, which directly reveals his purpose. This letter is now being shown around in the West among those known as faithful to the Chief Justice. In this letter Mr. Chase states that the time has come to reconstruct the political parties for future operations; that he thinks that by quiet and skillful management on the part of their friends a strong party can be formed out of the radical element of the republican party and the liberal portion of the democratic party, which will be formidable. He suggests that they shall adopt the name of "national democratic party," with one of its cardinal planks—the reconstruction of the South on the basis of negro suffrage. This letter, as already stated, is now being used by Mr. Chase's friends in the West in initiating this new party movement, intending, of course, to keep it secret until they get their wires laid, combinations made and plans matured.

The Chief Justice, in the meantime, has gone along the coast southward, enjoying the heat of the Southern climate. His friends have given out that he has gone to re-open the district courts; but the fallacy of this idea is at once seen when it is known that the Cabinet have had two or three long sessions since Mr. Chase left, discussing the propriety of immediately opening the courts and have not as yet [illegible] part of the duties of the Chief Justice to open these courts.

The fact of the matter is, he is in search of his old friends in the South, and has gone to initiate his movements in that direction while his friends attend to it in the North and Northwest.

[illegible] ATTEMPTED TO MURDER—CONFESSION OF [illegible] SEWARD.

Secretary Seward visited the State Department today, and transacted some business there.

Major Seward, son of Frederick Seward's is decidedly more than at any other period since his injury. The surgeons shall observe the symptoms who have charge of the Seward's in their treatment of the wounds, is universally commended, and when a full [illegible] which it will be compared, the most remarkable exhibition known to the science of surgery, the profession [illegible]

MASS UNION MEETING AT SNOW HILL.

On Tuesday last a Mass Union Meeting was held at Snow Hill, Greene County, at which quite a thousand people were present, including large delegations from Lenoir, Pitt, Johnson and Beaufort Counties. It was a decided success, and when we use that phrase, we intend that its meaning shall be literally construed. Greene, "The Banner Union County" of the State, spoke forth [illegible] that the loyalists of the adjacent counties were present to aid her. The following is the report of the Secretary:

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—H. F. Granger.

Vice Presidents—Jas. M. Parrott, of Lenoir.
" " Churchill Perkins, Pitt,
" " W. A. Smith, of Johnson.
" " H. H. Best, Greene.

Secretary—Dr. P. M. Rountree.
" R. C. D. Broman.
" Jno. B. Williams.

The following resolutions, presented by Mr. B. J. Williams, were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The iron heel of the military despotism which has so long trampled on the liberties of the people of the South, has been crushed, and freedom of speech is once more tolerated, beneath our "mother flag," the stars and stripes, therefore

Resolved, That we hail with joy the downfall of the rebellion and the good will, and "glad tidings of peace."

Resolved, That we know no North nor South, and we say to the people beyond the Potomac and Ohio, here are our hearts and hands, to live forever in the future as a band of brothers.

Resolved, That the sad and tragical death of President Lincoln is a source of grief and mortification to every patriot in the land, and we mourn with those who mourn, and weep with those who weep.

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln was a great and good man, a pure, unsullied statesman, and when he fell humanity wept, and the South lost one of her best friends.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the patriotism and ability of President Johnson, in the management of our national affairs, and we pledge him our hearty support to his administration.

Resolved, That Wm. W. Holden, the fearless champion of civil liberties, and the persecuted patriot, is [illegible] for Governor.

Resolved, That we accept the abolition of slavery as an accomplished fact, and as an inevitable result of the rebellion; and we most respectfully urge his Excellency, the President, to adopt measures, at an early day, for the restoration of civil law in the State.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Jno. A. [illegible] of Beaufort, F. B. Satterthwaite, of Pitt, H. J. Warren, of Beaufort, Jas. H. Everett, of Wayne, and W. H. Smith, of Johnson.

[illegible] unavoidable delay, on our route we did not arrive at Snow Hill in time to get even a synopsis of the speeches. That they were excellent and to the point, no one will deny when the reputation of the gentlemen is considered. We judge from a remark made by a Northern man, that "they would all be considered radicals even in Massachusetts," that the speakers "bore down" on rebels and the rebellion generally.

[illegible]—We are gratified to learn that Hon. D. M. Barringer, who had his thigh broken on the North Carolina Railroad several weeks ago, has reached his home in this city. Mr. Barringer is still confined by his injuries, but we trust that he may soon be restored to health.

PERSONAL.—We learn that Col. D. Heaton, Special Supervising Treasury Agent for N. C., will soon remove his headquarters from Newbern to Raleigh, and that he will spend the summer months in this city. Col. Heaton is an excellent officer, is affable and kind to all who have business to transact with him, and we are glad to learn that he intends taking up his abode among us.

CORN MEAL,
FAMILY FLOUR,
BACON,
LARD,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
BUTTER,
EGGS,
PEAS,
BLACKING,
MATCHES,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
SNUFF,
PIPES

At B. A. WHITAKER'S
Family Grocery and Provision Store.

MULLETS. [illegible]
May 20-3t WHITAKER'S.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
AT THE
PROGRESS OFFICE.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE LARGE AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING circulation of the DAILY PROGRESS renders it one of the best mediums ever offered to the people of North Carolina for advertising. Rates—one dollar a square, of ten lines, for each and every insertion.

NEWBERN ITEMS.

We clip the following items from the Newbern *Times* of yesterday. It would seem that there are some bad characters in and about Newbern:

OUTRAGE—NEGRO SECURING.—On Sabbath, May 21st, a negro man a med "Jack" returned to his former home, at the plantation of James Lassiter, a wealthy citizen about three miles south of Mosely Hall, to see a relative Mr. Lassiter, as we learn, told him that all negroes were ordered to return to their former masters, as before the war; and commanded him to go to work. The negro declined, when Mr. Lassiter gave him a severe caning. The negro reported this to Capt. Brown the commander of the post at Mosely Hall, who returned the negro with a letter to Mr. Lassiter, inquiring into the circumstances of the case—in contempt of which, Mr. Lassiter ordered the negro to some work, which he declined to perform, and started back. Upon this Mr. L. obtained a gun and shot him, three slugs entering his person, inflicting severe and dangerous wounds. On learning of this outrage, Capt. Brown had Lassiter promptly arrested, and he was prisoner at Mosely Hall yesterday, when our informant left. There have been threats of shooting in that neighborhood, before.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BACHELOR'S CREEK.—Yesterday noon as the 12:45 freight train was moving slowly past the switch at Bachelor's Creek, one of the box cars from some unaccountable accident tipped, and it being filled with colorded men, they made a rush, and three of them named Gen. Kennedy, Rob Whitford and B. Gregory were caught under the falling car and literally crushed to death.—One man had his leg broken. They were employed on the Railroad, and were on their way to this city to obtain their pay.

MEAN STABBING.—On Saturday night a couple of darkies fell upon a poor soldier somewhere up the Trent road and after shooting him, otherwise maltreated him in a most shocking manner. He is thought to be in a very critical condition. We did not learn the names of the offending parties.

DIED,

In this city, on the 24th of May, JOHN T. ADAMS, grandchild of Mr. A. Holt, aged 11 years and 5 months. The funeral will take place at the residence of Mr. Holt, Saxton of the Cemetery, this day (Friday) at half past three o'clock, p. m.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 52.

THE FOLLOWING ORDERS FROM HEADQUARTERS Military Division of the James are published for the information and guidance of all in the Department of North Carolina, which now forms part of that Military Division.

HEADQ'RS MIL. DIVISION OF THE JAMES,
Richmond, Va., April 29, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 4.

I. Clerks of courts of records in Richmond and Petersburg will be permitted to resume their functions on taking the oath of allegiance.

II. All attorneys, counsellors, advocates and proctors, and others licensed to practice a particular profession, trade or business; the presidents, directors and officers of all corporations, and all persons availing themselves of the benefit of General Order No. 2, in regard to trade will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Any person in the above mentioned cities, who, without taking the oath, shall, after the first of May next, attempt to practice any licensed profession, or engage in any licensed trade or business, or shall exercise the functions of a president, director, or officer of any corporation, will be arrested. The foregoing provisions will be enforced in other parts of the State as early as practicable.

III. All persons making claims for restoration of private property, before a Provost Martial, or any other military officer, court, or commission, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and until the claimant takes the prescribed oath, his claim will neither be granted nor considered.

IV. All officers of customs in this Military Division are requested to give no clearances or permits to ship or land goods or other articles of trade, to any person or for the benefit of any person who has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

V. No marriage license will be issued until the parties desiring to be married take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and no clergyman, magistrate, or other person authorized by State laws to perform the marriage ceremony, will officiate in such capacity until he himself and the parties contracting matrimony have taken the prescribed oath of allegiance.

VI. Any person acting in violation of these orders will be arrested, and a full account of the case reported to these Headquarters.

By order of Major General HALLECK:
J. C. KELTON,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

By command of Major General SCHOFIELD:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

OFFICIAL:
FRED'K ANDERSON,
H. A. Act. Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

OFFICE PROV. MARSHAL,
POST OF RALEIGH, N. C., May 22nd, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER
No 2.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH GENERAL ORDER NO. 52, dated Headquarters Department, N. C., Army of the Ohio, Raleigh N.C. May 15th 1865. All parties who practice their professions or engaged in any business will immediately report to this office and take the prescribed oath of allegiance. All failing to comply with this order will be arrested and reported to Headquarters of this Department.

By order of
GEO. B. DYER,
Maj. & Provost Marshal.

May 23-1w.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 31.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL HAS THE GREAT satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased; that for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected that the troops of this army and the people of North Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes, and resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies will be temporarily supplied, so far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied, for the time being, with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina there is peace.

By command of Major-General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 38.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. COX, WITH HIS CORPS, and two Brigades of Gen. Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State.

Major-General A. H. Terry, with his Corps, and one Brigade of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier-Generals Palmer and Mowley will command the Coast Districts as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerrillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small Company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the Companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their services.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime and arrest criminals, as far as practicable, within their county, and to obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest Military Post for trial, by Military Commission. A full statement of the crimes and the names of witnesses, must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major-General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 45.

HEREAFTER COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE IN the State of North Carolina, in articles not contraband of war, will be restricted only by the regulations of the Treasury Department.

The following articles are contraband of war, to-wit: arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

All *military* restrictions upon trade in articles other than those above enumerated are removed.

II. Hereafter no military tax will be imposed upon citizens for passes or permits of any kind, nor for any other reason whatever, and all orders from whatever source authorizing such taxes are hereby revoked.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

May 20-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 46.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE PUBLISHED FOR the government of Freedmen in North Carolina, until the restoration of civil government in the State:

I. The common laws governing the domestic relations, such as those giving parents authority and control over their children, and guardians control over their wards, are in force. The parent's or guardian's authority and obligations take the place of those of the former master.

II. The former masters are constituted the guardians of minors and of the aged and infirm, in the absence of parents or other near relatives capable of supporting them.

III. Young men and women, under twenty-one years of age, remain under the control of their parents or guardians until they become of age, thus aiding to support their parents, and younger brothers and sisters.

IV. The former masters of freedmen may not turn away the young or the infirm, nor refuse to give them food and shelter; nor may the able bodied men or women go away from their homes, or live in idleness, and leave their parents, children, or young brothers and sisters to be supported by others.

V. Persons of age, who are free from any of the obligations referred to above, are at liberty to find new homes wherever they can obtain proper employment; but they will not be supported by the government, nor by their former masters, unless they work.

VI. It will be left to the employer and servant to agree upon the wages to be paid; but freedmen are advised that for the present season they ought to expect only moderate wages, and where their employers cannot pay them money, they ought to be contented with a fair share in the crops to be raised. They have gained their personal freedom. By industry and good conduct they may rise to independence and even wealth.

VII. All officers, soldiers and citizens are requested to give publicity to these rules, and to instruct the freed people as to their new rights and obligations.

VIII. All officers of the Army, and of the county police companies, are authorized and required to correct any violation of the above rules within their jurisdiction.

IX. Each District commander will appoint a superintendent of freedmen, (a commissioned officer,) with such number of assistants (officers and non-commissioned officers) as may be necessary, whose duty it will be to take charge of all the freed people in his District, who are without homes or proper employment. The superintendents will send back to their homes all who have left them in violation of the above rules, and will endeavor to find homes and suitable employment for all others. They will provide suitable camps or quarters for such as cannot be otherwise provided for, and attend to their discipline, police, subsistence, &c.

X. The superintendents will hear all complaints of guardians or wards, and report the facts to their District commanders, who are authorized to dissolve the existing relations of guardian and ward in any case which may seem to require it, and to direct the superintendent to otherwise provide for the wards, in accordance with the above rules.

By command of Major General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 56.

Gratuitous issues of rations to citizens will cease on and after the 31st of May instant.

The surplus Commissary Stores in this Department will be sold to citizens at the various military posts, in small quantities for family use.

Sales will be made by any Post Commissary upon the order of the Post Commander, which order will be based upon an oath of the person desiring to purchase, that the supplies purchased shall not be re-sold, but shall be used for his or her own family, or be given to the poor. All persons must take the oath of allegiance before being permitted to purchase.

The prices will be fixed by the Chief Commissary, and will be such as to cover the actual cost to the government, including the cost of transportation.

By command of Major General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

UNION MEETING IN ROLESVILLE.

THERE WILL BE A UNION MEETING AT ROLESVILLE Saturday the 27th inst. Speaking to commence at 11 o'clock. All Union men in favor of restoring civil law and order are invited to attend.

MANY CITIZENS.

May 20-1d